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September 30, 2008

Phil Isenberg, Chairman and Members
Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Comments on Strategic Plan Draft 4

Dear Chairman Isenberg and Members of the Task Force:

Solano County appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force Strategic Plan Draft 4. Our attached comments are in addition to those made to Drafts 1-3 and follow the organization of the Strategic Plan in order to facilitate your review.

In summary, Solano County will be greatly impacted by implementation of the Strategic Plan as currently drafted. Although we have many areas of agreement with the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force, the County believes the Strategic Plan should include or more fully address:

- The importance of local government representation on any Delta governance body
- State funding for local assistance with the economic transformation from existing land uses such as agriculture to Delta hospitality, tourism and recreation opportunities
- The quality and reliability of water from State and Agricultural intakes in the Delta
- Operations and maintenance costs and payment in lieu of taxes for State and Conservancy owned lands in the Delta/Suisun Marsh
- Funding for infrastructure such as highways, levees, energy transmission as well as funding for upstream detention and other flood management requirements in the West Delta
- The way emergency services efforts will be financed for the Delta

We are hopeful that our comments allow you to more clearly understand and value our concerns. We appreciate your diligent efforts in this regard and thank you again for the opportunity to provide comments.

Regards,


John Vasquez, Vice Chair
Solano County Board of Supervisors

Attachments

cc: Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
All Federal & State Legislative offices representing Solano County
Michael Chrisman, Secretary of Resources
Lester Snow, Director of Water Resources
Joseph Grindstaff, Director of California Bay Delta Authority
John Kirlin, Executive Director of Delta Vision
Solano Cities
SCWA
Solano EDU
Solano Reclamation and Levee Districts
Other Delta Counties
CSAC

FOURTH STAFF DRAFT—VOLUME 1

A. Context

Solano County understands the complexity of the issues facing the State in resolving existing water issues. Because of its prime location and existing water rights, Solano County remains committed to its six Guiding Principles (attached) that support vigorous efforts to ensure the most equitable result relative to Delta water issues for this community.

B. The Delta in Crisis

No clear plans exist to protect human populations in Solano County. And the rest of the Central Valley from the postulated 55 inch mean sea level rise. Are human populations currently living below that level to be listed as endangered?

C. Future Changes

Agree that there are multiple issues that impact Solano County. Subsidence and seismic threats will continue to create pressure on levied islands. The socio-economic impacts of the proposed loss of tens of thousands of prime agricultural land must be analyzed and mitigated. Since the State Water Project is one of the largest consumers of energy in the state, it will be critical to factor projected economic impacts of AB 32 on the increased price of water.

D. Strategies for a Better Future

Conservation will be a large part of ensuring future success in water management. Communities that currently practice conservation should be recognized and modeled rather than penalized for their existing efforts.

Solano County has concerns relative to the proposals for State and Federal special designation areas to reinforce the value and uniqueness of the Delta. This should include the human communities as well as geological and ecosystem systems. Recommend, particularly for the third proposal that a long-term strategy be developed that includes the State working with local governments to develop a sustainable economic development program that will have strong performance measures and ongoing monitoring.

Page 21, paragraph 2 speaks of conservation and efficiency investments that make economic and social sense. The state's role is to provide broad policy guidance and to ensure, through funding mechanisms and other means, that state interests are being met." It will be important to clearly define conservation and efficiency in the context it is being used—these words frequently mean different things to different people. There should be broad-based policies that provide the framework for decision-making at the local and regional level to ensure equity and overall consistency.

One thing that seems to be missing from this is a detailed communications strategy to ensure Californians are aware of the proposed changes and understand how they may contact the State for additional and continued information. People are less fearful of what they understand.

Solano County believes it would be in the interests of the State to ensure that the majority of representatives on the California Delta Ecosystem and Water Council (CDEW) hold positions as elected officials representing Delta communities. This is important because these elected

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officials have a unique perspective and understanding of what is necessary to responsibly meet the needs of these communities since they are closest to the people. This would increase the level of accountability the CDEW would have to voters.

Solano County continues to strongly promote participation of local officials in every possible venue to ensure that all processes remain accountable to Delta communities and preserve their interests. Although the State may feel that its purpose is best served by appointing a diverse group of policy and resource experts and strategic problem solvers, the credibility of the process is central to the success of this plan. The probability of success is exponentially increased by the inclusion of local officials who must answer directly to impacted communities. Public support may be greatly diminished unless appointments are made in a way that ensures the concerns of all affected interests maintain a high level of accountability.

F. Reporting Progress

The independent assessment team responsible for monitoring and evaluating performance measures must include local government representatives. These processes will be important over a longer period of time and it will be critical to grow and develop the human infrastructure with familiarity with these processes so all findings can be well-documented for current and future use.

G. Near Term Actions

It will be very important to clearly define "substantial diverter."

FOUR STAFF DRAFT—VOLUME 2: STRATEGY DESCRIPTIONS

Strategy 2.1

Agree that state and federal recognition of the Delta's importance is critical to support the Delta as a place. Also agree that the state must support continued innovation and diversification of production and marketing opportunities to ensure that agriculture continues to thrive.

Strategy 3.1

Limits should be set on the percentage of agricultural land that is taken out of production and the remainder should have guarantees of continued levee subventions. Reference is made to restoring a total of 30,000 acres of intertidal marsh in the Delta by 2040. How much of this is projected to be within Solano County?

Also, reference is again made to restoring 25,000 acres of intertidal marsh in Suisun Marsh by 2040. As mentioned in Solano County's comments to the Strategic Plan Draft 3, the Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) is very concerned about these plans. The nearly 10-year Suisun Marsh Charter process has developed valuable science on the impacts of tidally inundating these lands on water quality in the Central Delta. Conversions to intertidal marsh of the scope envisioned would have negative consequences. Solano County and the SRSC do not want the Suisun Marsh to be the mitigation dump for State water projects and their effects without appropriate long term protections and assurance for continued water quality and wetland values.

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Solano County agrees with other stakeholders that recommending 20,000 acres of tidal open water embayment by 2020 is an example of excessive habitat conversion at taxpayer expense without demonstrating success on a more limited level. The proposal that another 15,000 acres of this type of habitat is proposed for completion by year 2040 represents a giant and expensive science experiment with no guaranteed outcomes and no accountability if failure results.

Strategy 3.2

Make protection of Delta communities and Delta public agencies from intended and unintended consequences of Strategic Plan as third co-equal value. Provide for full mitigation for impacts to Delta communities from physical and socio-economic changes resulting from the Strategic Plan. In particular, those changes related to the conversion of agricultural lands to tidal, wetland and open water habitat.

Strategy 3.3

On page 20, iv you suggest experimenting with salinity levels to reverse the spread of freshwater invasives. This could have negative impacts on agricultural production and is another reason why it will be important to have calculations of and strategies to limit the loss of agricultural land.

Strategy 3.4

Solano County remains interested in the proposed implementation of adoption of new requirements to increase spring outflow and reintroduce fall outflow variability. We are especially concerned with flood management during extreme spring high-tides and fall water quality impacts on aquifer recharge and agricultural uses.

Strategy 3.5

There are inadequate resources targeted for water related issues impacting Solano and other Delta Counties. Solano and Napa Counties are users of the existing North Bay Aqueduct. The reliability and quality of our water supplies will be adversely affected by the implementation of tidal wetland projects located in the Delta. We would recommend the Task Force retain the explicit expectation of State funding for the move of the water intake and protection of the County's agricultural access to existing water supplies adversely impacted by encroachment by habitat, created for endangered species mitigations.

Strategy 4.1

While Solano County supports the idea behind reducing urban, residential, industrial and agricultural water demand, this is a complex area that must be explored and clearly explained. Many communities, agencies and businesses have already made substantial progress in the areas of conservation, but there is no indication that their existing and ongoing efforts will prove beneficial. Your plan also suggests that over the long-term of decades, water prices for all uses and regions should be expected to move closer together, and this is problematic if it harms area of origin rights and places an unfair financial burden on those who are not beneficiaries of the State Water Project.

Strategy 4.2

How will the items listed under resource flexibility be funded?

Strategy 5.1

Language should include "The size/capacity of an isolated facility should allow for no more volume that can be safely exported in dry years while maintaining water quality and supply in the Delta." The need for sufficient downstream storage should be incorporated into the plan before constructing the engineered conveyance facility or there will be inadequate facilities to pump into during wet seasons.

Strategy 5.2

Please be reminded that Solano County is downstream of Sacramento and San Joaquin and will need State financial assistance to construct and operate buttressed levees and upstream detention if this plan is enacted.

Strategy 6.1

Although this plan focuses on levees that are of state importance, Solano County has additional levees that fit into each of the land use/levee use categories and some that are outside of proposed categories that require a multi-year funding commitment by the State to ensure a proper and sustainable transition for Delta communities. Protection against the displacement of all these lands will be critical to avoid adverse impacts on water quality in the Central and Eastern Delta.

Strategy 6.2

Solano County believes that permit authority over developmental proposals in the primary zone is constitutionally a role of local government. DPC should maintain its existing appeal authority.

Strategy 6.3

Solano County underscores the importance of ensuring greater coordination of protection and recovery efforts and providing adequate funding. Highway infrastructure is critical to emergency protection efforts throughout the Delta. Any legitimate emergency preparedness system must recognize and support the role of local governments as first responders.

Strategy 7.1

Solano County continues to recommend local government involvement on any governance structure in the Delta. Local governments are responsible to advocate for the interests of the represented communities and are skilled at learning and adapting to difficult circumstances. An ever increasing State regulatory environment, combined with shrinking financial resources has forced local governments to find creative approaches to resolve complex issues. We strongly encourage you to take full advantage of this excellent and experienced resource.

Solano County agrees with other stakeholders who have expressed concern with the potential for undue influence by a presiding Governor on an unelected CDEW Council. This unelected CDEW Council would be able to issue debt-financing instruments without elected oversight. It would also be able to delegate its authority to other non-elected public and non-profit groups.

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We applaud your inclusion of local officials on the proposed California Delta Conservancy. However, this organization would benefit from being comprised of a majority of local officials—along the lines of the Sierra Nevada Conservancy—due to this group's Delta-specific knowledge and experience. This framework also ensures a high level of credibility and local representation.

Strategy 7.2

Solano County again reiterates that local government should maintain purview as the lead planning agency and DPC should maintain its appellate role.

Strategy 7.3

Please clarify what specifically is meant in number 7 where you state that agencies that conduct activities that are inconsistent with the CDEW Plan will have funding derived from the CDEW Council reduced or terminated. This is important because some agencies have preexisting plans—a grandfather clause is needed.

Additional Comments

Outside the existing plan, we believe that two underrepresented issues are vector control and invasive species.

Access and resources to control mosquitoes must be in place in advance of area wide habitat restoration, remembering that the virgin delta was a source of yellow fever and malaria until it was levied and managed. Large scale inundation will overwhelm current resources to control mosquitoes. (This was discussed at a State West Nile Virus Task Force meeting earlier this month.)

Operations and Maintenance budgets must also be made available to survey for invasive species before they become entrenched; and when found, resources and empowerment of authority should be planned in advance for eradication. There are a multitude of identified pest species that now threaten the Delta such as:

- Hydrilla (a submerged weed)
- Alligator Gar and Pike (bony fishes)
- Canada thistle and Dyer's Woad (terrestrial weeds)
- Burmese pythons (reptiles)
- Zebra mussels, Quagga mussels and giant African snails (mollusks)
- African clawed frog (amphibian)
- Monk parakeet (bird)

These are just a selected representative or two from each biological taxon. There are dozens more identified risks and perhaps thousands of unidentified potential invasives.

Inundation of large tracts will delay initial detection as well as allow for much more rapid spread of such organisms that the current configuration of the Delta would.

Solano County agrees with other stakeholders who have requested that the Task Force convene a panel of water attorneys from various interests – Delta-watershed communities,

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export interests, environmental groups and the State - to explain those interests' positions about the principles of "reasonable use," area-of-origin, and the public trust.

There is also strong agreement with concerns raised by other stakeholders that in financing the Delta, statutory protections must be in place against cross-subsidies, redirection of other purposes, and fee increases approved by decision makers without accountability to those being assessed for charges.

In conclusion, Solano County would like to refer you to our previous comments made to Drafts 1, 2, and 3 of your Strategic Plan in hopes that the recommendations contained therein will be seriously evaluated. Solano County is supportive of information from Yolo and Contra Costa Counties along with the Solano County Water Agency and Reclamation District 2068.

SOLANO COUNTY GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR USE IN DELTA AND STATEWIDE WATER POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 1, 2008

1. Further Study And Analysis Is Necessary On Delta Water Conveyance Options (Including Through Delta, Dual Conveyance And Isolated Facilities Options) And Impacts Of Ecosystem Restoration Projects.

The Bay-Delta Conservation Planning process, Delta Vision, Public Policy Institute of California, and the Governor have all recommended further study of some type of Delta water conveyance facility to meet the needs of south of Delta and statewide water users. In short, almost every research, public policy-based organization and process is proposing further study and analysis of improvements to Delta water conveyance. It is clear that future water export operations in the Delta will change. The key question is, in what form or fashion, and in what way will the future changes in shape and water conveyance operations and ecosystem restoration projects in the Delta impact Solano County? Unfortunately, the answer is unknown at this time.

The Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force released the first part of a two-part report "Our Vision for the California Delta," which offers a vision for sustainable management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for 30 to 50 years into the future. Currently this group is developing a strategic plan to implement the Vision. Included in this report were three specific strategy recommendations regarding "conveyance." They are:

- ◇ A revitalized Delta ecosystem will require reduced diversions, or changes in patterns and timing of those diversions, upstream, within the Delta and exported from the Delta at critical times.
- ◇ New facilities for conveyance and storage, and better linkage between the two, are needed to effectively manage California's water resources, the estuary and exports.
- ◇ Major investments in the California Delta and the statewide water management system must be consistent with, and integrate specific policies in this vision. In particular, these strategic investments must strengthen selected levees, improve floodplain management and improve water circulation and quality.

The Task Force also identified Near-Term Actions that must be taken because threats to the Delta and Suisun Marsh are so serious. These focus on preparing for disasters in or around the Delta, protecting its ecosystem and water supply system from urban encroachment, and starting work soon on short-term improvements to both the ecosystem and the water supply system. One specific reference dealing with conveyance is:

- ◇ Improvements in the current water conveyance and groundwater surface water storage systems should be pursued as rapidly as possible by the responsible agencies and departments, upon direction by the Governor.

Therefore, the County should support a position of further study in a show of good faith in the overall process. However, extreme vigilance is recommended with the goal of protecting County prerogatives, rights, financial needs, impacts to its residents,

future Delta governance, and legal options. It is important for the County to be willing to work with others and consider their needs, but the County **must** have its needs met involving future delta activities, landscapes, and operations. Anything less is unacceptable.

2. Seek Full Mitigation Of Negative Impacts To The County, Its Citizens Or Its Economic Well-Being And Ensure That Solano County And Other Delta Community Concerns Have A Standing Equal To Delta Water Export Interests And Ecosystem Improvements.

It is evident that significant impacts could be coming the County's way. These impacts come in the form of lost business opportunity and income, lost tax and assessment revenues, increased compliance costs with endangered species laws, additional strain on local emergency services, changes to transportation routes, changing flood control operations and reliability, and a potential reduction in urban and agricultural water supplies.

Develop Compensation Concepts

It is critical that the County prepare compensation concepts to determine methods of assessing and receiving financial mitigation of various impacts. The County needs to define, quantify, and seek reparations for these losses, with the goal of not incurring new costs already borne by the County, cities, special districts and their residents. Solano County must actively seek mitigation of all negative impacts to its habitat and urban areas, and ensure that other jurisdictions are held financially responsible for any negative impacts. It will be critical to monitor and support legislation that would provide for mitigation to Solano County and its residents as a way of ensuring that Solano County and other Delta community concerns have a standing equal to Delta water export interests and ecosystem improvements.

3. Preserve County Prerogatives, Including Local Land Use Authority, Tax Revenues, Public Health And Safety, Economic Development, Agricultural Stability, And Environmental Protection.

Being vocal on priorities will show others interested in Delta policy that the County must be included when new policies and proposals are considered. Providing written follow-up, when appropriate, will document the County's position on critical issues. This will further the County's desire for a 'seat at the table' and continue to reflect an offensive posture. Seven specific issues should be defended; land use authority, tax, assessment and fee revenues, public health and safety, economic development, agricultural stability, environmental protection, and the Suisun Marsh.

Land Use Authority

One of the greatest threats the County faces is losing its land use authority within the legal Delta region. Consideration should be given to existing authority rather than creating new authority. Existing authority of the Delta Protection Commission (DPC) provides for land use authority oversight (appeal not permitting authority) through county general plans and local governmental representation on the DPC.

The Commission previously provided a letter to Blue Ribbon Task Force that suggested establishing objectives, mandates, benchmarks and timelines through Delta Vision to consider statewide input but then provide authority to carry out through locally driven processes such as DPC.

The Delta Vision identifies eco restoration and water supply as co-equals although there has also been recognition of Delta as place and Delta governance/strategic finance. Control over lands within the County's borders will help continue the primary function of local government – meeting the needs of its citizens and protecting their health and well being. Joining neighboring counties to protect this right should be paramount.

Tax, Assessment and Fee Revenues

Many of the Delta processes and proposals focus on changing land use from private, agricultural, and habitat-based usage to public, habitat-based usage. This will have a negative impact on Solano County and local special district revenues in the short-term with unknown long-term revenue impacts. Concern over the future financial health of the County is not only warranted, but a powerful argument against those seeking to reshape the Delta because of the potentially negative impacts to services provided for County residents.

Public Health and Safety

Public safety is the primary responsibility of County government and could be placed at risk with increased public lands to monitor, impaired capacity and operation of flood control and drainage projects, degraded levee systems (or lack thereof), and increased salinity levels near domestic and agricultural water supplies. The re-wilding of lands near urbanized centers will increase public health threats from expanding mosquito populations and increased vector control costs to control the spread of these populations. It will be important to determine how the County and local governments will pay for increased law enforcement patrols, emergency response, water supply and treatment costs, and the control of elevated public health threats directly and indirectly related to the loss of revenue as a result of land use conversions and modifications.

Economic Development

It is in the interest of and the obligation of Solano County to ensure that sufficient venues remain available for the retention and expansion of existing businesses and new ventures to meet projected employment and economic development needs. To this end, the County has focused the update of its General Plan to improve the viability of agriculture and to provide targeted areas for employers that are not appropriate for urban settings. Many of the Delta proposals would compromise this strategy and the county's agriculture industry, which also serves as the mainstay of the urban separators that contribute significantly to the county's quality of life.

Agricultural Stability

Protection of Solano County's Farm Gate stability is critical. According to the County's Agricultural Commissioner's annual report, Solano County had 360,562 acres that were under agricultural production in 2006. This agriculture generated approximately \$233 million in commodity sales in 2006. Solano County must be fully compensated for any negative impacts to its agricultural resources.

Environmental Protection

Solano County seeks to balance human and environmental needs in support of its diverse land uses that include farmlands and approximately 80 square miles of water. The citizens of this County made a very public commitment to protecting our environment over 20 years ago with an Orderly Growth Initiative that has ensured the continued prosperity and sustainability of open spaces and active agriculture lands. The County is in the process of a General Plan update that will ensure these long-established set of values are not compromised. Many of the Delta proposals will impact the County's ability to sustain those environmental objectives.

Suisun Marsh

The County remains very concerned with impacts on the Suisun Marsh and its natural habitat and wants to ensure that future action is consistent with the Suisun Marsh Preservation Act and the Suisun Marsh Plan which covers marshlands, bays and sloughs in the waters surrounding the marsh. This means providing for adequate water quality, exercising sound water management practices including drainage within the Marsh, providing the production of valuable waterfowl plant foods and future supplemental fresh water supply.

4. Secure Financial Support For Infrastructure Needs, Including Transportation Corridors, Levees/Flood Control/Storage, Water Delivery Systems, And Improved Emergency Response.

Many of the processes and proposals envision a reshaping of the current Delta landscape and replacing it with what is anticipated to be a more dynamic, resilient, and sustainable environment. If these processes prove financially detrimental to the County, it will be critical to quantify and recoup any loss. Infrastructure components continue to play a vitally important part in a "new" Delta by providing the necessary access and movement of goods throughout the area, agricultural support services, and recreational opportunities while also protecting the remaining features from deadly flooding and salinity intrusion. It should be a Board priority to support the retention and improvement of remaining infrastructure components so vital to a properly functioning Delta, not only because of the benefits it provides to the County, but for statewide priorities (water transfers) these protect. Three areas of infrastructure improvements should be pursued; Transportation Corridors, Levees/Flood Control/Storage, and Water Delivery Systems.

Transportation Corridors

Roads, highways, and shipping channels are vital to inter-County mobility, public safety, a healthy business climate, recreation, and agricultural vitality throughout the County. Highway 12 is a prime example of a transportation corridor that supports commerce, emergency response, and circulation in the County, but also transects the Delta. Other routes of north-south and east-west mobility are Highway 113 and Interstate 80, respectively. Ensuring these three routes are operational is not only important for economics and emergency preparedness, but also for the military readiness of this country. Travis Air Force Base is vital to this area. By having adequate interconnectivity on adjacent transportation corridors, Travis can be maximized for military and humanitarian efforts when needed. Maintaining and improving these routes is vital and funding opportunities should be pursued.

Levees/Flood Control/Storage

Projects and activities that have the effect of altering flood hydraulics and hydrology must, as a component of those projects and activities, provide protective mitigation to Solano County lands and populations. Maintaining the capacity and functionality of flood control systems surrounding and protecting the residents of the County is necessary for the protection of life and property. The ability of the local communities and Reclamation Districts to maintain and operate these structures is in direct correlation to the financial ability of having the tax and assessment base to fund the required work and to leverage State and Federal funds for maintenance and improvements. This highlights the County's need to maintain a healthy revenue stream.

Another impact to these facilities is endangered species issues that can limit and sometime prohibit the maintaining entity from performing needed work in a cost-effective way. Obtaining ESA take authority, as a component of the ongoing Bay Delta Conservation Plan, and reliable and reasonable Endangered Species Act (ESA) "safe harbor" protection that applies to all parties along with financial resources to ensure that required facilities are properly maintained and operated is critical to the overall protection of county residents, property and commerce.

Levees are also vital for rural communities and as a defense for agricultural and salt water intrusion. Consideration should be given to the needs for dredging and reuse of material. Federal funding is frequently unreliable for flood control projects. It is therefore critical that the County identify and secure reliable and sustainable funding sources that are accessible to local government.

Small storage reservoirs, or "detention basins," strategically located throughout the County can help level off high stream flows during storm events to reduce flooding. An additional benefit of constructing such facilities is the reduced storm flows that can overburden and overtop wastewater treatment plants, which impairs local water bodies and possibly contaminate drinking water sources. Some municipalities are in the process of building or have already built these types of facilities and should be supported where reasonable.

Water Delivery Systems

Changes in Delta operations will require the County receive a reliable water supply, both in terms quantity and quality. The major cities in the county (and Napa County) receive water from the State Water Project (SWP) through the North Bay Aqueduct (NBA). The pumping plant intake to the NBA is located in a slough in eastern Solano County. Additionally, tens of thousands of acres in eastern Solano County are wholly dependent on Delta water supplies for agricultural uses.

All the recent Delta studies and programs see these agricultural areas in eastern Solano County as prime candidate lands for habitat restoration for the benefit of threatened and endangered species that are in decline in the Delta. However, creating environments for threatened and endangered species to thrive so close to critical water supplies for the County will only increase operating difficulties for urban water suppliers and threaten a critical mass of Solano agriculture in the immediate future. Therefore, alternatives need to include solutions that protect the continued operation and financial viability of the NBA, agricultural intakes in the northwest Delta and the managed wetlands in Suisun Marsh. These solutions should be funded and maintained with financial resources provided by those restoration projects and their sponsoring beneficiaries, coupled with

ESA take authority, as a component of the ongoing Bay Delta Conservation Plan, and reliable and reasonable "ESA safe harbor" provisions for continued NBA and agricultural operations in Solano County. Changes in the Delta will have an adverse water quality impact on the NBA (but not on agricultural divisions).

Improved Emergency Response

Department of Water Resources (DWR), Army Corps of Engineers, and Sacramento District must deploy a robust command and control, maintenance and repair capability. The State and counties should coordinate with local agencies to ensure that equipment and supplies (earth moving equipment and supplies of rock/sand) are continuously available at locations throughout the Central Valley to enable agencies to respond rapidly to flood threats and levees that are threatened with failure. Continue to establish and maintain stockpiles of the necessary supplies.

Coordination is essential between all the organizations of the government and exercises and training to prepare for emergency response must be incorporated into business plans.

5. Ensure The County Is A Voting Member Of Any Delta Governance Structure And That Locally Elected Representatives Are A Majority Of The Leaders.

Taking an active and engaged position in multiple, strategically selected policy development arenas allows the County to "have a seat at the table" and minimizes or prevents the County from needing to take a defensive posture. When participating in policy development arenas, three specific areas that should be pursued are Delta processes, State and Federal Legislatures, and the California water community.

Delta Processes

The County is becoming actively engaged in many Delta processes and proposals, through consultants, County staff, elected officials, and governmental entities the County has membership in (Delta Protection Commission [DPC], Solano County Water Agency [SCWA], Solano City County Coordinating Council [SCCCC]). Efforts should continue with meeting attendance, comments to programs and proposals, coordination amongst County consultants and staff, and discussion of County positions within the DPC, SCWA, and Solano CCCC. This will also allow the County to communicate and educate its residents on the current and future importance of these matters. The County should consider the use of additional resources, as they may become available, such as the California State Association of Counties, League of California Cities, California Central Valley Flood Control Association, and the Association of California Water Agencies to advance its policy positions.

State and Federal Legislatures and Agencies

Utilizing the County's Legislative Advocates, seek meetings with State and Federal elected officials to explain the County's concerns regarding impacts from Delta processes and programs. This will allow for direct communication with decision-makers in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., which steer State and Federal agencies' future policies and regulations. An effort to influence State and Federal senior staff employees at the policy and decision-making level should be considered an essential component of this effort.

California Water Community

One-on-one meetings with individual water districts, especially the so-called "water export community," will show the County is serious in protecting its rights and citizens from adverse decisions regarding the future shape of the Delta, while also facilitating relationships with those who seek water from Northern California. These efforts should be coordinated with SCWA's existing relationships with the California water community. The County should evaluate the potential to establish strategic alliances with other Delta and Delta tributary counties that can strengthen the message on common interests and positions.

6. Utilize Legal Standing For Any And All Proposals And Programs That Directly Or Indirectly Impact The County, Its Citizens Or Its Economic Well-Being.

While still unclear, the County will need to preserve its legal standing in a few specific areas if it hopes to achieve success in current Delta discussions. These areas are water rights, area-of-origin and Delta protection statutes, and salinity standards.

Water Rights

The County Supervisors are members of the Solano County Water Agency Board of Directors (SCWA). A substantial portion of Solano County is within the Sacramento River watershed and a substantial portion is within the legally defined Delta, wherein future water use needs are statutorily superior to export needs. Additional protections apply to the statutory Delta. Protection of the County's ability to secure and defend its area-of-origin rights to water is essential for future growth and prosperity. These rights and the existing appropriative and riparian rights within the county should be well understood and vigorously defended by the County. These existing statutory, contractual, and constitutional water right protections accrue to the benefit of Solano County, its residents and businesses. Proposals to realign and modify these protections and priorities have the potential to cause serious social and economic damage to the County.

Working with SCWA and other water right holders within its borders, the County should seek to perfect these rights and act diligently to maintain their specified quantities, without reduction. Solano County will vigorously defend the statutory protections afforded the County, its cities, districts and residents.

Area-of-Origin and Delta Protection Statutes

Area-of-Origin is a tenant of California's water law that in essence allows those in the area-of-origin to obtain additional water if their needs warrant at the expense of existing water users. The County is part of the Sacramento River watershed and has rights for additional supplies for future growth and prosperity, and should support others within the area-of-origin in their claims for additional supplies. While the area-of-origin concept has not truly been tested in the courts, it should be carefully watched and monitored. There may also be a movement in the State Legislature to change the area-of-origin statute. The County would be well served to oppose any and all attempts to change the law. The Delta is provided an additional level of statutory protection, California Water Code (CWC) §12201, 12202, 12203, 12204 & 12205, collectively part of the Delta statutes.

Salinity Standards

High levels of salinity impacts drinking water, agricultural production and certain types of natural habitats, and has also been of great concern to county residents. State and Federal water operations are currently dictated by the amount of salinity within certain areas of the Delta CWC §12202. These standards are constantly being debated by various water interests (exporters, environmentalists, delta counties, etc.) but ultimately, the Legislature and State Water Quality Control Board holds the power to dictate the acceptable levels. Certain County water users also possess contractual protection of water at a specified quality as measured by various levels of salinity, i.e. North Delta Water Agency Agreement with the California Department of Water Resources. As such, Solano County should seek to coordinate with County entities that are directly impacted by salinity and seek a unified position on appropriate salinity levels for County users.

CONCLUSION

- Adopting the six Guiding Principles will allow the County to be well placed to obtain lost resources and be held harmless with whatever proposals and processes emerge from future Delta discussions. This body certainly has every right to demand concessions of those who seek to irreparably change the lives and livelihoods of Solano County's residents.